

Fukuda Urges U.S., Japan To Set Up a Science Fund

By Sam Jameson

NEW YORK, May 5—Premier Takeo Fukuda today proposed that the United States and Japan establish a joint fund of up to \$1 billion to carry out our research and development in science and technology.

Mr. Fukuda, speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the Japan Society and the Foreign Policy Association, did not mention a specific sum of money.

But Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Japan's idea was for a fund that might range anywhere from \$50 million to \$1 billion, with each nation contributing half.

Japanese diplomats said the proposal was still in the "idea" stage. President Carter gave a general but "favorable response" when Mr. Fukuda brought it up in talks in Washington Wednesday, they said.

Sanjay Gandhi Is Jailed For Witness Tampering

NEW DELHI, May 5 (AP)—Sanjay Gandhi, son of the former prime minister of India, was arrested today after the Supreme Court ruled that he had attempted to pressure witnesses in a criminal case against him.

Mr. Gandhi, 31, was taken in custody and ordered to Delhi's Tihar Jail, where hundreds of political prisoners were held during the 1975-1977 emergency rule of his mother, Indira Gandhi.

A three-judge Supreme Court panel headed by Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrachud, ruled that his bail should be canceled. The lower court hearing Mr. Gandhi's case then ordered him into custody and set Monday for the next session of his trial.

Destruction of Film

The case against Mr. Gandhi involved alleged destruction of a feature film unfavorably portraying politicians. Mr. Gandhi and V.C.

S. African Troops Attack Guerrilla Bases in Angola

(Continued from Page 1) had returned to bases in South-West Africa, leaving open the possibility that the troops had completed their operation and were still withdrawing.

According to the Angolan account, South African paratroopers based in South-West Africa attacked what was described as a Namibian refugee camp at the mining town. The Defense Ministry said that the attack began at 6 a.m. and that South African planes were still flying in troops several hours later.

The Angolans said that their armed forces had "taken adequate measures to combat the aggression." No details were given.

The South African operation threatened to complicate diplomatic moves to end the guerrilla war in South-West Africa and organize elections in which the South-West Africa People's Organization would take part. A Western peace plan for the territory was accepted last week by South Africa, but the South-West Africa People's Organization has requested new talks to renegotiate important details of the scheme.

Compared to Israeli Raid

The incursion, compared by South African officials to the recent Israeli incursion into Lebanon, although apparently on a much smaller scale, was the first substantial military operation inside Angola. The Pretoria has acknowledged since its abortive involvement in the Angolan civil war two years ago.

Since then, Pretoria has covertly supported the two losing factions in the civil war, the United Front for the Total Liberation of Angola (Unita) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNL). Tight censorship in South Africa have prevented disclosure of details, but it is known that South African military officers have extensively damaged the power station.

Mr. Fukuda singled out nuclear fusion and solar energy as "particularly useful areas for joint research and development," but also suggested development of nuclear fuel cycle technology that by itself would provide guarantees against proliferation of nuclear weapons and research to improve the safety and reliability of nuclear reactors.

Other countries should be allowed to join the "joint fund" as they wished, he said.

The willingness to make such a proposal itself was viewed as a significant departure from Japan's post-World War II policy of avoiding initiatives in the international arena.

Mr. Fukuda called a "substantial reduction" of Japan's current account surplus — the sum of the nation's trade surplus minus non-trade payments for shipping, insurance, and tourism — Japan's No. 1

economic goal. In Japan's fiscal year 1977 (which ended March 31), the current account surplus was \$14.1 billion.

Growth Rate

To reduce the current account surplus, Japan had targeted — and would achieve — a real growth rate of 7 per cent in fiscal 1978, he said. It was a goal, he pointed out, that was "far higher than the growth target of any other country."

Mr. Fukuda enumerated a host of trade liberalization measures Japan has taken. He said: "The Japanese market is today about as open and accessible as the United States, and the opportunities for exporting to Japan have been greatly expanded."

Then he challenged the audience, which included many leading businessmen, by saying:

"I hope the United States will respond with a redoubling of your efforts to promote American exports to Japan."

Mr. Fukuda also issued a strong appeal for continued American leadership throughout the globe, but particularly in Asia, and said Japan stood ready to assist the United States.

Strong U.S. Stands

"The responsibility of the United States which has been a world leader for the last 50 years will become increasingly great in the future. I want the United States to be a strong nation. A strong United States is important to the peace and prosperity of the world. For Japan, which has long received the friendly assistance of the United States, our contribution should be to cooperate with the United States so that the United States will be able to perform even a greater role and discharge its responsibilities toward peace and prosperity in the world," he said.

Reiterating a theme which has marked his entire visit to the United States, Mr. Fukuda said the United States must "continue to demonstrate its determination, through concrete measures, to maintain its interests and its presence in Asia."

"This is the key to dissipating any anxieties in Southeast Asia that the United States may drift away from Asia and for undergirding and reinforcing Japan's constructive role in promoting Asian stability and prosperity," he added.

The petition reached the Supreme Court which ruled today that Mr. Gandhi had "abused his liberty by attempting to suborn prosecution witnesses. He had therefore forfeited his right to remain free," the highest court added.

The ruling added, however that Mr. Gandhi's bail should be canceled only for a month. It said that this should allow the government enough time to question its witness.

U.S. Aid Ended

After the U.S. Congress cut off aid to the two pro-Western groups, the South Africans withdrew, allowing the government established by the Popular Movement to consolidate itself. Since then, the two governments have been at war by proxy, the South Africans supporting the two pro-Western groups and the Angolans and Cubans training and assisting the guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

In his statement, Mr. Botha said that the new incursion had been prompted by "the ominous buildup of SWAPO forces in southern Angola, and the extensive campaign of intimidation of the local inhabitants and the murder of political leaders in South-West Africa, as well as the large number of border violations during the past few weeks."

The reference to murders apparently included the assassination last month of Chief Clemens Kapuwo, a South-West African leader of a group that rivals the South-West Africa People's Organization for popular support in the territory. The only specific incident cited by Mr. Botha was an attack Wednesday night on a hydroelectric plant at Ruacana on the South-West African side of the border. He said that the attack had extensively damaged the power station.

The FBI said that one of the suspects was under arrest and the two others were being sought.

Mr. Letelier, who served as Chilean ambassador to the United States from 1971 to 1973, was killed when a bomb explosion wrecked his car Sept. 21, 1976, in Washington.

The FBI said that Ignacio Novo Sampol was arrested late yesterday. Mr. Novo, 39, was said to be a naturalized U.S. citizen and the brother of Guillermo Novo Sampol, who is being held in New York on unrelated charges but who the FBI has said figures in its investigation of the Letelier murder.

The FBI said the two other men charged and being sought are Jose Suares Esquivel, 39, and Virgilio Paz Romero, 36, both naturalized U.S. citizens and Cuban exiles.

The FBI last month charged a fourth man, Michael Townley, with conspiracy to murder Mr. Letelier.

The United States is also considering a pledge that it would withhold selling 2,000-pound bombs to the Saudis, and would seek to limit the F-15s capability and configuration to a defensive craft.

Saudi Arabia would also pledge not to train pilots of another nation in the working of the F-15, and would promise that only its own airmen would be allowed on the craft. The Israelis have been especially concerned that the Saudis would train Egyptian pilots on the complex aircraft.

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The Israeli leader said, "Not to take into consideration what will happen to a little, friendly country and to deal only on the basis of material consideration is not realistic."

"The problems of conscience should play a role, and in my opinion, a decisive role," he said.

Last week in Washington, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that the sale of planes to the Arabs was a U.S. matter — between the executive and legislative branches — and not a subject for discussion with the Israelis.

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Sees Tough Bargaining

Carter Seeks Accord
On SALT This Year

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT)—President Carter said last night that he hoped to achieve a new agreement on limiting strategic arms this year and added that any compromises by the United States would have to be met by equivalent concessions from the Soviet Union.

Wednesday, The New York Times reported that the administration was moving toward accepting a compromise with Moscow in which the United States would agree to a Soviet request for a total of 2,250 missiles and bombers in return for Moscow's acceptance of a mutual ceiling of 1,200 on missiles armed with multiple warheads.

Last night, at a news conference in Portland, Ore., Mr. Carter said that he would not disclose what ceilings were under discussion at the arms talks, but added: "Any yielding on our part would have to be met with yielding on their part."

Tough Bargaining

Earlier in the day, the White House said that tough bargaining remained before the United States and the Soviet Union could agree on the terms of an arms pact. There were no plans, a spokesman added, for a meeting between President Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev this summer.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said yesterday in Denver that, while the administration favors such a meeting, Moscow has said that a new Soviet-U.S. strategic arms agreement must be wrapped up first. He said, however, that there might be a Carter-Brezhnev meeting "if and when we can reach an arms agreement which the President feels protects our security."

"That has not happened yet," he said, adding "tough bargaining remains."

Administration officials said that Mr. Powell's remarks were an accurate assessment of the situation at the talks and that two major issues, as well as several smaller questions, still stood in the way of an agreement.

But the officials indicated that Mr. Powell may have been overly pessimistic on the status of negotiations to avoid giving the impression that the administration was rushing into a new agreement. They suggested that the strong criticism of the agreement made Wednesday by 33 Republican senators may also have been a factor in the White House's apparent decision to downplay the possibility of a Carter-Brezhnev meeting.

A summit meeting this summer apparently depends in large part on the talks expected later this month between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister

Seychelles Ousts

2 U.S. Workers

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Two U.S. civilian employees at a U.S. Air Force tracking station in the Seychelles Islands have been ordered to leave the country because of alleged involvement in a coup attempt, State Department officials said yesterday.

U.S. authorities have asked the Seychelles authorities for an explanation of the expulsion order, but no response has been received, the officials said.

The two civilian technicians plan to comply with the expulsion order. The coup attempt occurred during a meeting last week of leftist parties from Indian Ocean island countries.

U.S., Mexico Sign Pacts
On Extradition, Tourism

By Leonard Greenwood

MEXICO CITY, May 5—New agreements between the United States and Mexico covering extradition, tourism and the ocean borders between the two countries were signed here yesterday by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Roldán.

The extradition treaty establishes procedures for returning fugitives to their own countries and adds aircraft hijacking and illegal export and import of archeological objects to the crimes for which a person may be extradited. It also gives a broader definition of drug-trafficking offenses.

The tourism agreement aims to increase the flow of tourists between the two countries and sets up a joint Mexican-U.S. program for attracting visitors from other parts of the world.

The treaty on maritime relations establishes boundaries where the

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The new agreements result from a year of bilateral negotiations under a consultative mechanism established last May to deal with matters of mutual interests.

Mr. Vance told a plenary session of the consultative body here yesterday that the United States is pleased with the first year's results, and he predicted that the arrangement will become increasingly important.

Mr. Roldán said that the consultative mechanism has proved to be "a formula that makes it possible to work as a team."

The bilateral negotiations have

discussed the export of Mexican natural gas to the United States, but the Mexican government has suspended the offer to supply the fuel until the United States completes legislation on its domestic energy program.

Mr. Vance and the Mexican foreign minister were to fly today to Puerto Vallarta on Mexico's Pacific Coast for a day of relaxation and informal private talks. Mr. Vance will return to Washington tomorrow.

Visitors are being advised to seek hotels in the south coast resorts.

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RIGHT TO HAPPINESS—Thousands of women marching in Madrid demanding the right to use birth control. One of their placards reads: "Only desired children are happy children."

Asks Legal Protection for the Poor

Carter Denounces U.S. Lawyers, Justice

By David S. Broder

LOS ANGELES, May 5 (WP)—President Carter denounced the U.S. legal profession yesterday, saying that it has too often protected the "hierarchy of privilege" and "accommodated the interest of the public . . . only when forced to."

Mr. Carter, stopping in Los Angeles on a short trip through the West, made his first major address as President on the law at a luncheon meeting of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

Mr. Carter criticized the legal community for failing to serve the cause of social justice. "No resource of talent and training in our society, not even medical care, is more wastefully or unfairly distributed than legal skills," he said.

"Ninety per cent of our lawyers work 10 per cent of our people. We are overburdened with the cause of justice. He urged both legislation and action by the bar to remove many cases from the courts, shortening the time of trials, cut the costs of legal service and equalize the treatment of rich and poor."

President Carter also clearly signaled his intention to use the 152 new federal judgeships that will be created by legislation now awaiting final action in Congress to increase significantly the number of women and minor to use the 152 new federal judgeships that will be created by legislation now awaiting final action in Congress to increase significantly the number of women and minority representatives on the bench.

In releasing a statement critical of the administration's defense and arms control policies Wednesday, Sen. Carl Curtis said that it had been unanimously agreed to by all 38 Republican members of the Senate. However, only 33 senators have signed the document, but Republican officials said that the five remaining Republicans were expected to do so soon. The officials declined to release the names of the senators who had not signed the statement.

The statement criticized what it called unilateral concessions by the administration, saying "in what has become a frightening pattern of giving up key American weapons systems for nothing in return. President Carter has delayed production of critical weapons systems without getting anything in return."

On the arms talks, the statement said "concessions to the Soviets regarding their heavy missiles must be offset by comparable concessions by the Soviet Union." The senators also said the Soviet Backfire bomber must be included in any new arms agreement.

Doubt du Justice

Noting that the United States has the heaviest concentration of lawyers on earth, Mr. Carter said, "we have more litigation, but I am not sure we have more justice."

He called for tougher prosecution of white-collar criminals and unscrupulous public officials, saying, "All too often these big-shot crooks escape the full consequences of their actions."

Those of us—presidents and— who enjoy privilege, power and influence in our society can be called to a harsh account with the ways we are using it.

"We cannot speak of human rights in other countries unless we are doing our utmost to protect the rights of our own people here at home."

Bar President Surprised

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT)—The president of the American Bar Association said yesterday that he was "surprised" by President

A Year of Talks

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Calls Thailand Stop a 'Moving Experience'

Mondale Visits Shelter for Refugees

By David Lawton

BANGKOK, May 5 (WP)—Vice President Mondale, in what he called "one of the most moving experiences" of his Asian journey, today shouldered his way through a crowded refugee shelter here, listening to first-person accounts of terror, mass murder and daring escapes from Communist Indochina.

He pledged action and money to aid the refugees.

"The refugee problem is a product of the most pressing and tragic human rights problems in the world today," the vice-president declared. "I believe there is no more profound test of our government's commitment to human rights than the way we deal with these people."

When Mr. Mondale alighted from his car this morning, he found 640 refugees from Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia waving paper flags to greet him from the windows and courtyards of a three-story concrete barrack.

Among the rusting U.S. and Thai flags were a number of yellow flags with triple crimson bands: the insignia of the overthrown South Vietnamese republic.

The vice-president spoke to a slender man in a white shirt.

"When did you come to Thailand?" Mr. Mondale asked.

"Nine months ago," Mr. Vin, 34, replied in English.

"How long did it take you to reach Thailand?"

"Thirty-six days on foot from Kratie Province."

"Where is your family now?"

"My wife and family were supposed to be put to death on the day I escaped," the refugee replied evenly. "Sixty families from all over my district were taken away that day. We had all been gathered together in an old Chinese school. We had all been told we would be taken to work on a rubber plantation. But my sister warned us that the last time families had been taken to a hillside and had not returned."

Mr. Mondale moved to another man.

"Brazil Inmates

Refusing Food

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—Nearly all the 200 political prisoners in Brazil have been on a hunger strike for three weeks to protest the protracted solitary confinement of two prisoners jailed for life. Amnesty International said today.

The London-based human rights organization said that it called Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel yesterday for the second time, asking him to do all in his power to end the hunger strike.

Amnesty International said that the strike started in the Professor Barreto Campello penitentiary in Itamaracá, Pernambuco state, where Rholine Sonde Cavalcanti and Carlos Alberto Soares have been kept in solitary confinement since September, 1975.

While conceding that "this is not the best bill in the world," Rep. Dan Glickman, D-Kan., whose state is a major wheat producer.

Mr. Glickman said that the bill, praised only faintly by supporters and damned by opponents as an abdication of congressional authority, had been approved by the House yesterday and sent to President Carter for his promised signature. The vote was 212 to 182.

The legislation is a scaled-down version of a much more far-reaching bill that had been drafted to meet demands of militant striking farmers but was rejected by the House last month after Mr. Carter threatened to veto it.

The administration has agreed to accept the compromise, which was put together by a Senate-House conference committee after the original bill's defeat.

Voting for the bill were 178 Democrats and 34 Republicans, while 77 Democrats and 105 Republicans opposed it.

The compromise measure would provide federal payments to farmers who divert cropland from production of wheat, upland cotton, soybeans and such feed grains as corn, grain sorghums and barley.

No Limit

But there would be no limit on how much the secretary of agriculture could pay farmers who agreed to divert land. This led opponents of the bill to charge that it granted dangerous powers to the president and executive branch.

One of the strongest arguments for the bill was made by Rep. Dan Glickman, D-Kan., whose state is a major wheat producer.

While conceding that "this is not the best bill in the world," Rep. Dan Glickman said that a wheat crisis exists because there is no incentive for growers to participate in land diversion programs.

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Communist Coup in Kabul

The Carter administration is so far rightly untroubled by last week's coup in Afghanistan, where the leaders of a small Communist party seized power in Kabul. But there are three potential areas of concern for the U.S.

* * *

One is simply that a genuinely nonaligned government has fallen to an avowedly Communist one that is likely to tilt toward Moscow. A second is the possibility of trouble with neighboring Pakistan and Iran. And the third is the real possibility of widespread bloodshed as the new crowd attempts to impose its authority on Afghanistan's independent-minded tribesmen.

A decade ago, a Communist gain anywhere would have been felt as a distinct loss for Washington. Most people in the U.S. now recognize that the world is more complicated.

The Pathans, Tadiks and Uzbeks of Afghanistan have for centuries resisted the southward pressure of Russian culture. Although the Afghan Communists historically have leaned toward Moscow rather than Peking, and will lean more decidedly that way than their predecessors, they are unlikely to become Moscow's puppets.

* * *

Still, a revolutionary Afghanistan will make its neighbors nervous. Its very existence will intensify separatist sentiment among the

Baluchi tribesmen in Pakistan and Iran; most likely, this sentiment will spread as Afghanistan's Baluchis flee across the poorly demarcated borders to escape the new Kabul leadership.

The slain Afghan leader, President Mohammad Daud, had good relations with his neighbors and joined them in refusing to inflame the tribal politics of the region.

The new uncertainty is less serious for Iran than Pakistan, whose separatist movements, in Baluchistan and in the Northwest Frontier Province, are stronger. But not everything depends on the situation in Kabul. Pakistan has recently tried to appease rather than suppress the separatists and that policy may now find its reward.

* * *

Concern for human rights is decidedly warranted. Afghan politics — within tribes as much as among them — has always been rough. Last week's coup seems to have been especially bloody, including the execution of nearly the entire Daud family and many officials and army officers.

Further resistance is expected from other potential victims and that may evoke further repression. Outsiders can do little beyond offering sanctuary to those who flee. Countries in the region should be prepared to lend a hand, and the wealthier nations should help them carry the burden.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Corporate First Amendment

The Supreme Court's ruling the other day that corporations have a constitutional right to express their views on political issues is a thunderbolt in law and politics. It breaks open questions long thought to have been closed. It raises the possibility that not only corporations but also comparable entities — labor unions, associations, partnerships — will become even more deeply involved than they are now in elective politics. And it helps to diminish the corporation's peculiar status as "an artificial being, invisible, intangible," to use the memorable phrase of Chief Justice John Marshall. Legally a corporation is now a "person" with at least some fundamental rights and a voice the government cannot still.

* * *

Among the central questions the decision raises are these: Since government cannot limit the amount of money an individual spends directly on a political campaign (although it can limit contributions to candidates), can it limit the amount a corporation spends? Is there any difference between corporations and labor unions in terms of expressing political views and spending on campaigns? Can lobbying activities of corporations be regulated differently from the activities of individuals? Which of the other rights and protections given to individuals by the Bill of Rights now apply to corporations with equal force? How many other attributes of real persons will the law or the courts eventually hand over to these artificial "persons"?

We don't know anybody who claims to know the answers to those questions with any certainty — which is precisely why we are troubled by the direction in which the court seems to be heading. A corporation, after all, is quite different from a human being. Most are created for only one purpose — making money — and are endowed with at least one quality human beings lack: potential immortality. Their stake in the politics of a nation is considerable. But they lack the mechanism for self-expression that has usually been thought of as the core of the First Amendment. Corporations are not minds that formulate ideas or even voices that freely express them. Rather, in a political debate corporations are megaphones for the views of those who own or control them. Yet corporations do not represent the majority view of all those who are shareholders in them. Corporations, in short, are *money* talking.

* * *

How, then, did the court come to this view that a corporation has a First Amendment right to participate in political discussion? It

did so by looking at freedom of speech from the listener's, not the speaker's, point of view. Justice Lewis Powell, who wrote the majority opinion, believes the real meaning of free speech lies at least as much in "affording the public access to discussion, debate and the dissemination of information and ideas" as in fostering individual self-expression. What counts is the content of speech, not its source.

That view, a fairly new one in the court, grows out of decisions that extended First Amendment protections to publishing and broadcasting corporations. Since a corporation such as that which publishes this newspaper enjoys the right to freedom of the press, the argument goes, other corporations must enjoy the right to freedom of speech. In the last two years, that analysis has been used to establish at least some First Amendment protection for advertising.

That rationale for what the court has done is not lacking in logic and appeal. But we find more persuasive the dissenting, traditional views of Justices Byron White and William Rehnquist. Justice White pointed out that the public would be unlikely to lose either ideas or information if corporations could not participate in political debate; the individuals who thought up the ideas or gathered the information would be perfectly free to communicate them as individuals. Justice Rehnquist noted that the court has previously extended the protections of liberty contained in the Bill of Rights only to publishing corporations and to associations created for political purposes. A basis can also be found in prior cases for a quite different decision, one that would have permitted government to restrict the speaking right of corporations and other such entities to those matters that directly affect the business in which they are engaged.

* * *

It will take years to comprehend the full dimensions of the change the court is making in the First Amendment. Presumably, one immediate result is that the views of IBM or AT&T or the AFL-CIO concerning, say, the Panama Canal treaties or who should be president can now be spread as widely as the views of a newspaper or individual, if those who control the former organization want to make an effort. If that will mean more robust and comprehensive political debate, that seems fair enough to us. But if it will mean that the voices of those with the most money will have an unfair advantage over other voices in political debate, we do not see how that would usefully serve the purposes of free speech.

WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Brezhnev in Bonn

Mr. Brezhnev said in an interview with a West German newspaper before he left Moscow for Bonn that the Soviet Union posed no military threat to anyone. This is untrue. The Soviet Union is a threat to China, to NATO and to Third World countries in Africa where it has recently been exercising its military muscle.

For 4½ years, the West has been holding talks with Russia in Vienna designed to pro-

duce mutual and balanced troop reductions in Europe ... Not an inch of progress has been made ...

Chancellor Schmidt and the West German public will be under no illusions about the purpose of Mr. Brezhnev's visit. It is to extract further technological and credit facilities, to beat the neutron-bomb drum, and in general attack West Germany's faith in NATO. His credibility is too low for it all to cut much ice.

From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

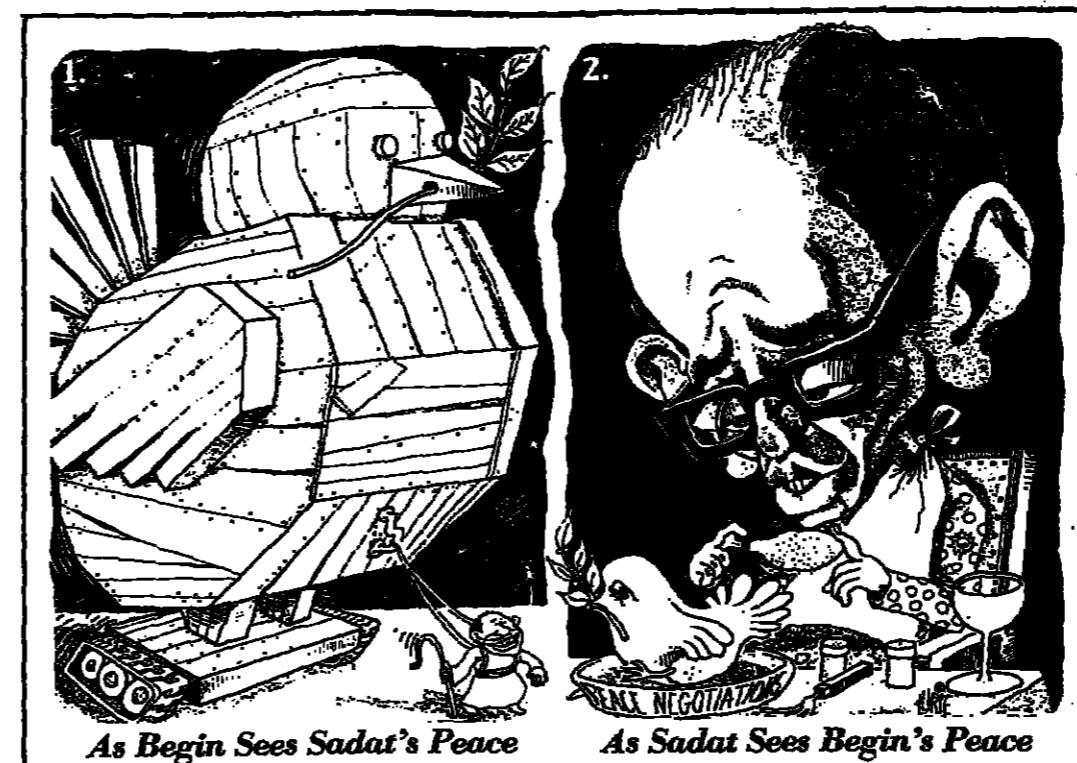
May 6, 1903

NEW YORK — Fifteen daughters of millionaires formed a prominent feature of a production of the comic opera, "The Flying Dutchman," in Philadelphia last night before an audience of Girls Service League of America. Miss Miner announced that not only had the number of girls increased, but that their average age, formerly 17 years, had dropped by more than a year recently. The organization helped 4,600 girls last year, and 44,602 in the 20 years it has been in existence.

Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1928

NEW YORK — This city continues to draw runaway girls from all over the country. Miss Stella Miner said in the 20th anniversary report of the Girls Service League of America. Miss Miner announced that not only had the number of girls increased, but that their average age, formerly 17 years, had dropped by more than a year recently. The organization helped 4,600 girls last year, and 44,602 in the 20 years it has been in existence.



The Republican Manifesto

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — For the first time in memory, the Republican members of the Senate — all 38 of them — have been unanimous on something, and probably on the wrong thing.

They have signed and published a manifesto condemning President Carter's conduct of foreign policy as a menace to the security of the Republic and, in the process, seem determined to make foreign policy a partisan political issue.

"In 15 short months of incoherence, inconsistency and ineptitude," the Senate Republican manifesto said, "our foreign policy and national security objectives are confused and we are being challenged around the globe by Soviet arrogance."

This is something new since the days of Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and his postwar approach to a bipartisan foreign policy. Not even the elder Henry Cabot Lodge and his "little band of willful men" were ever able to get such party unanimity in the Senate when they killed the League of Nations at the end of the First World War.

It is true that Carter's foreign policy has not been consistent or even coherent, and is therefore open to fair criticism. But while the

timing of the Republican opposition is to oppose the 38 Senate Republicans suggest no alternative to Carter's policies.

They are unanimous in their condemnation, but wildly different among them as to what to do about the arms race, the trade and monetary problems of the world, or the struggles in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The timing of this Republican manifesto is almost as incoherent as its charges against Carter. While Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan and Prime Minister Begin of Israel were in this country trying to negotiate with the President in the White House, Republican senators chose this particular moment to proclaim that Carter didn't know what he was doing and didn't have their support.

This point will not be lost on the Soviets, who are now negotiating a strategic arms agreement with Carter, or on the Chinese whose new leaders are beginning to come back into the world of trade and politics, or on the contesting nations of the Middle East and Africa. If Carter is opposed by all 38 Republican senators, how can he

negotiate and speak for the United States?

What is particularly ironic is that this Senate Republican manifesto should have been announced by Sen. John Tower of Texas, the most partisan of men, in the name of "bipartisanship."

In the "bipartisan spirit" that has characterized U.S. foreign policy since the last World War, he said, "The Republican party should not engage in needless partisan carping or political exploitation of world issues," which of course, was precisely what he was doing.

But, he added, "having acted with restraint" it would be "a dereliction of duty" to stand silent in the face of the Carter administration's transgressions.

This is good old or bad old political argument, but it is clearly not in the "bipartisan spirit" of Arthur Vandenberg, and very much in the spirit one expects from John Tower of Texas.

What is surprising about the Republican Senate manifesto is that senators like Mathias of Maryland, Case of New Jersey and Jarvis of New York apparently went along with it.

They have their honest differences with Carter's foreign policy — his "incoherence, inconsistency and ineptitude," as the manifesto says. But to make a partisan issue of it at a critical moment of negotiation on arms control, trade and the Middle East and Africa is a different thing.

The nightmare of the Republican party in the last half-century is that it put party interests ahead of the national interest after the First World War and before the Second World War — but the Republicans seem to be back again flirting with the notion that they can make protectionism and anticommunism a winning political issue in the off-year elections of 1978 and the presidential election of 1980.

It is this symbiotic relationship among the members of the highest party coteries which has stirred so

much discontent and criticism among members in the lower echelons. One of the most revealing and vehement indictments of democracy as practiced by the Communist leadership was voiced by Jacques Fremonier, editor of a party paper circulated among factory workers. Fremonier, who resigned his editorship as a gesture of protest while maintaining his party membership, wrote in *Le Monde*: "We must reconstruct democracy in the party; let us give up the disastrous practice of making the rank and file blindly ratify nominations decided at the top; elections of party leaders should be made freely and secretly from lists of candidates who exceed the number of openings to be filled — let the Central Committee become a forum where genuine debate takes place and not behave like an assembly of yes-men in the manner of the Supreme Soviet."

No Accident

It is most unlikely that Fremonier's reference to Soviet democracy was intended as a compliment. For "democratic centralism" was invented by Lenin and perfected by Stalin and remains to this day the system internally governing the Soviet Communist party.

French Communist leaders in recent years have repeatedly said — as did Marchais in his report to the Central Committee — that Soviet socialism is not their model, and that they will create a socialism that conforms to French conditions. They presumably wish to ignore the glaring inconsistency between these affirmations and the fact that they run the French Communist party by methods originally devised by Russians to achieve power by violent revolutionary means in a country ruled by czarist autocracy.

Similarly, French Communist leaders in recent years have repeatedly insisted — as did Marchais in his report to the Central Committee — that socialism is democracy through and through. Yet they choose to ignore the inconsistency between these affirmations and their refusal to institute genuine democracy in the governance of the party.

According to Louis Althusser, one of the party's foremost philosophers and interpreters of Marxism, it is the absence of democracy within the party that accounts for the fact that the turnover of members is so high and that the number of former Communists by far exceeds the number of current members. And writing in *Le Monde* — access to *L'Humanité* was denied him — Althusser cites the bitter comment of the late Bertolt Brecht apropos of the 1953 uprising of the people in Soviet-controlled East Berlin against their Communist leaders:

"The people have lost the confidence of their leaders? Let the leaders elect another people!" Althusser's concluding comment is equally bitter: "Periodically, from one recruitment campaign to another, the [French Communist] party leadership 'elects' a new rank and file. But the leadership, it remains to be seen ..."

ICA's Most Unusual Bureaucrat

By David S. Broder

programs," and the initial fear of some of the academic community appears to have been lessened.

Reinhardt, in his first budget, is seeking funds to extend the transmitter facilities of his most important component, the Voice of America. He is opening posts in six additional African countries, seeking additional exchange programs with the Eastern European countries and pressing the Soviets to allow an increase in the circulation of *America*, the Russian-language magazine his agency publishes.

The first thing he did last month, when President Carter's reorganization plan merged the old U.S. Information Agency and the State Department's Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs into the new ICA, was to tear the plaque off the wall.

Dating back to the founding of USIA in 1953, it dedicated the agency to "telling America's story abroad." "Obviously," said Reinhardt, "that represents us at our most egocentric."

The successor agency, combining USIA's information and broadcast activities with the State Department's cultural exchange programs, is designed to listen as well as speak, Reinhardt says.

That definition is compatible with the temperament and background of the University of Wisconsin, American literature Ph.D., who began his first speech to his employees with the statement: "I believe in the power of ideas."

Reinhardt has been a career employee of USIA since 1956, with four years off as U.S. ambassador to Nigeria. But he has never learned to speak bureaucratically. He still speaks and writes with a precision and a feel for words that is extraordinary.

To interview Reinhardt is to relive the lesson that language — when used with skill and sensitivity — can still, in this electronic age, be a powerful instrument of persuasion. If some of the director's eloquent riffs rub off on the employees of the new agency, it will only help.

The reorganization is not without its problems. The 260 people who came over from the State Department to join the much-larger USIA have, as Reinhardt acknowledged, "an understandable concern about merging programs that brought people and ideas into the United States with an agency that was purely external and engaged in what some people call propaganda."

The media can do much to help in making this recommendation a reality, so why are they so often sexist where they wouldn't dare to be racist?

PEGGY FENN.
Geneva.

Message

But he is equally clear in his view that the U.S. has a message for the world.

"We are nothing as a nation," he says, in his reflective way, "if we are not an idea." Watergate and Vietnam showed that. We ourselves have a bluer vision of it sometimes, after all that has happened.

Persuasive

To interview Reinhardt is to

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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THE 100 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Nixon Tells of '73 Hot-Line Message

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT)—Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, used the Moscow-Washington "hot line" in October, 1973, to complain that Israel had violated the just-concluded cease-fire and to urge the United States to force Israel to stop.

This hitherto unreported use of the direct tellex between the capitals was disclosed by former President Richard Nixon in excerpts from his memoirs that appeared today in The New York Times and other newspapers. The book, "RN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon," is to be published May 15 by Grosset & Dunlap.

A section of the memoirs devoted to the Middle East provided additional footnotes to the October, 1973, war between the Israelis and the Arabs but failed to answer fully some of the controversial questions about the U.S. role in the war.

It also included lavish praise for Henry Kissinger, who as secretary of state began what became known as his "shuttle diplomacy" after the war, when he sought to reconcile differences between Israel and Egypt and Syria.

Referring to the first Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accord of January, 1974, Mr. Nixon said, "It was a tribute to Kissinger's enormous stamina, his incisive intellect, and, not least, his great personal charm."

"It was an even greater tribute because he had to cope with the burden of a president weakened by political attack at home," Mr. Nixon said, referring to Watergate.

On Oct. 22, 1973, a cease-fire negotiated by Mr. Kissinger in Moscow went into effect, but the fighting continued, with the Israelis and Egyptians charging each other with violations.

"At 11 a.m. on Oct. 23, Brezhnev over the Washington-Moscow hot line charged the Israelis with rupturing the cease-fire," Mr. Nixon

Austrian Team Reaches Top of Mount Everest

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 5 (UPI)—Three Austrians have climbed Mount Everest, the first climbers from their nation to conquer the peak.

The Ministry of Tourism announced today that Wolfgang Nier, 33, Robert Schauer, 24, and Horst Bergmann, 33, reached the summit of the 29,028-foot Everest Wednesday with the aid of oxygen.

The Austrians were the first team to climb the peak in this year's Silver Jubilee of the first conquest by New Zealander Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, their Sherpa guide, on May 29, 1953.

The ministry said that a Sherpa guide, Ang Phu, 27, also accompanied the three Austrians, who are part of an 11-member team. The climbers have returned to their base camp, the ministry said.

Carter's Welfare Reform Seems Dead in Congress

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP)—President Carter's huge welfare bill appears dead for this Congress, the victim of its own \$20-billion price tag, the pressure of time and differences within Congress over welfare policy.

Mr. Carter's proposal has been languishing for months. Now even some of its most ardent backers have given up hope that it can pass either the House or the Senate this year. Instead, they are trying to put together with the administration a vastly cut-down version, costing \$4 billion to \$5 billion a year above current programs instead of the \$20 billion that the Carter bill would add to existing programs. Even that kind of package might not get through Congress this year.

The cut-down version probably would include:

- Boosting the current 10-percent Treasury wage supplement to earnings to 12 percent or 15 percent.

- Making families all over the country with unemployed fathers eligible for welfare, if the overall family income is low. Currently only half the states allow welfare when an unemployed father is involved.

- Imposing a minimum benefit for a family with children, perhaps equal to \$4,000 or \$4,200 in cash and food stamps for a family of four. At present about 10 states pay less. Mississippi, for example, pays only about \$3,100.

Losses "Priority"

The welfare bill was left off a "priority" list of legislation to be considered in the House for the re-

Ehrlichman Foresees Evidence Nixon Planned Ellsberg Break-In

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Former Nixon aide John Ehrlichman, just out of prison, said yesterday that he believes it eventually will be proved that former President Richard Nixon was the perpetrator of the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Ehrlichman, interviewed by ABC television, said that he could not say the same about the burglary of the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate because "I don't know."

As for the break-in at the psychiatrist's office in California, presumably in a search for damaging information about Mr. Ellsberg, who made the Pentagon papers public, Ehrlichman indicated a belief that Mr. Nixon set the whole thing in motion.

"I'm convinced as of now," Ehrlichman said, "that eventually evidence will surface in the form of tapes or something that will indicate that there was another channel from Nixon to Hunt to Liddy."

He was referring to Howard Hunt and Gordon Liddy, members of the team which carried out the undercover activities.

Asked whether he thought the former president should have gotten off while others involved in Watergate went to prison, Ehrlichman replied: "I don't know that he did get off in the ultimate sense."

"I've done my time," added Ehrlichman, who just completed a prison term for obstruction of the Watergate and Ellsberg break-in investigations. He said he felt that Mr. Nixon would never finish his.

wrote. "He urged that the United States move decisively to stop the violations. He clearly implied that we might even have colluded in Israel's action."

Mr. Nixon said he replied that the United States had insisted that Israel take steps to halt hostilities, "and I urged Brezhnev to do the same on the Egyptian side."

Later, it became well known that on the evening of Oct. 24, Mr. Brezhnev sent a message through the Soviet ambassador in Washington warning that the Soviet Union might intervene unilaterally if the United States did not stop the Israelis by joining with the Soviet Union in sending military contingents to the Middle East.

Mr. Nixon wrote in his memoirs that he regarded this message as "perhaps the most serious threat to U.S.-Soviet relations since the Cuban missile crisis" of 1962. He related how U.S. military forces were put on alert as a result of the message, and disclosed — for the first time — parts of his response to Mr. Brezhnev.

The former president said that he sent a letter to the Soviet leader about which kind of plane should be used for the airlift. I became totally exasperated," Mr. Nixon wrote. "I said to Kissinger, 'God-damn it, use every one we have. Tell them to send everything that can fly...'"

The Japanese government has set May 20 as the date for its latest attempt to open the new airport 41 miles northeast of Tokyo.

It had been scheduled to go into use March 28, but on March 26

demonstrators slipped into the control tower and smashed the radar and computers used to guide planes to landings.

Mr. Nixon said that on the third day of the war, when it was clear that the Israelis had miscalculated, "I met with Kissinger and told him to let the Israelis know that we would replace all their losses, and asked him to work out the logistics for doing so."

"When I was informed that there was disagreement in the Pentagon about which kind of plane should be used for the airlift, I became totally exasperated," Mr. Nixon wrote. "I said to Kissinger, 'God-damn it, use every one we have. Tell them to send everything that can fly...'"

The Soviet behavior during the October war, particularly Moscow's failure to tell the United States that war was about to break out, was cited by critics of detente to show the perils of such a relationship.

Mr. Nixon, however, said that it was not an example of the failure of detente, but rather "an illustration of its limitations — limitations of which I had always been keenly aware."

The Soviet Union will always act in its own self-interest," he said, "and so will the United States. Detente cannot change that. All we can hope from detente is that it will minimize confrontation in marginal areas and provide, at least, alternative possibilities in the major ones."

As the result of that war, a major controversy arose over the U.S. airlift to Israel of needed supplies that did not begin in earnest until the eighth day of the fighting.

Mr. Kissinger and his supporters have contended that the delay was caused mostly by bureaucratic problems in the Pentagon. Critics of Mr. Kissinger have said that he and Nixon wanted to use the airlift to bring pressure on the Israelis to accept a negotiated settlement, and that the airlift was only allowed to operate fully when Israel was close to disaster.

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THE ART MARKET

Paris Demonstrates Its Competitiveness

By Sourcen Melikian

DARIS. May 5 (IHT)—Two sales held last week at the Palais d'Orsay and Drouot Rive Gauche are likely to have a lasting impact on future market developments.

On Thursday, as Antoine Ader, assisted by experts André Schoeller and André Pacitti, auctioned 64 works from the collection of the late Louis Carré. Paris demonstrated its ability to compete with London for the first time in years.

The setting was favorable. Few names are as prestigious among dealers and collectors as that of Louis Carré. The late dealer played a leading role between the two world wars as a promoter of modern and contemporary art and was well-known on both sides of the Atlantic.

This, no doubt, helped fill the spacious Palais d'Orsay hall—so

did a catalogue superbly printed and partly based on Carré's archives. And so did the excellent timing of the auction, which followed another sale of a private collection of modern paintings, that of fashion designer Roger Vivier.

On Wednesday afternoon, auctioneer Eric Buffetaud, assisted by expert Gladys Fabre, had been auctioning some good contemporary works belonging to Vivier. Foreign buyers interested in modern art thus found double justification for making a trip to Paris. It may account for the good prices—145,000 francs and 152,000 francs—paid at Buffetaud's sale for two abstract compositions by Serge Poliakoff, the latter shown at the Venice Biennale in 1961.

Painted and Slashed

It probably gave a welcome boost to a composition by Lucio Fontana—a square painted form red and slashed four times with a knife—which might not have brought 57,000 francs in other circumstances.

And it certainly helped Antoine Ader's performance on Thursday night.

Abstract paintings of the kind most auctioneers dread to lay on the block these days sold beyond expectation. Two compositions based on geometric figures gaudy and poorly drawn by Auguste Herbin in 1943 and 1945 brought 44,000 francs and 64,500 francs

respectively. Run-of-the-mill Lanskows, looking like blobs of color haphazardly thrown on the canvas, found buyers at prices ranging from 26,900 francs for a confused composition in a clumsy vertical format of 1952 to 53,000 francs—one of the best, a cheerful long composition executed for Louis Carré's dining room.

A good Nicolas de Staél, dated 1947 and included in the great retrospective at the Guggenheim in 1965, rose to 275,000 francs.

Raoul Dufy held his ground with a gay panoramic view dominated by a pavilion in a park, "Le Beau Dimanche." It was knocked down at 486,500 francs, and the experts almost giggled with delight as a Fernand Léger dated 1949, looking like a pop art painting 20 years before pop was born, rose to a whopping 297,000 francs.

Bronze Trial-Proof

Topping it all was a large abstract bronze sculpture originally designed by Raymond Duchamp-Villon, which brought a stupendous 715,500 francs. This is the trial-proof of a 1947 edition of six enlarged versions of a small carving, done in 1914, according to André Schoeller. The edition was commissioned by Carré on the eve of World War II. Schoeller said, but the catalogue omitted these details.

Overall, the sale was as successful as auctions held in London, largely because, for once, London methods were used. What makes this success even more interesting is auctioneer Buffetaud's feat in duplicating the performance on Friday in a totally different field. This time it was Chinese art from the collections of shoe-designer Roger Vivier and Yvon-Victor Segalen, the son of a well-known sinologist and collector.

A large bronze vase of the Shang Dynasty, matched only by a piece in the Idemitsu collection in Tokyo, was knocked down to dealer Giuseppe Eskenazi of London at 990,000 francs. He also paid 308,000 francs for what may be the most beautiful jar of the Sung period offered on the market in the past 10 years, an object with blackish brown glaze and rusty spots.

Dufy's "Le Beau Dimanche," sold for 486,500 francs.

feel grateful that it should be so rare. This brought 153,000 francs.

The keys to auction success, as expert Michel Beurdeley pointed out, are twofold: the excellent provenance of the works and, again, a finely printed catalogue sent out weeks in advance to prospective buyers.

It may be added that thanks to the close contacts of Michel Beurdeley's son, dealer Jean-Michel Beurdeley, with the Far Eastern markets, the important Japanese buyers, who had attended the Phillips sale of archaic bronzes on

March 30 at Sotheby's, also heard about the Paris sale, viewed the objects and made sure that they were represented at the sale last week.

Once again, the Paris potential has been highlighted. But a rigid organization, in which private initiative finds few incentives, still handicaps it. Once the tendency to operate on a shoestring and be generally sluggish is overcome, the system could work very well. With better cataloguing and catalogue dispatching, the market here could take great strides forward, as was demonstrated last week.

As always, Verdi shows sympathy for his characters' predicament, and this was aptly mirrored in two of the performances at the Coliseum. Neil Howlett, a high baritone of great intelligence, built up a strong portrait of old Francesco's tortured soul, and rose finely to the deeply moving last scene. His singing had a plaintive beauty that was surely attuned to the role in hand. Louis McDonald made much of Lucrezia's pent-up emotions and sang with much assurance but not with the freedom of voice that Lucrezia truly requires.

The story, based on real events in Venice during the 15th century, deals with the sad fate of the Doge Francesco Foscari, a truly tragic figure, and of his son Jacopo, who has been condemned to exile for a murder of a Venetian noble that he did not commit. Returning to his native city, he is once more accused of being a traitor and is once more dismissed from his home and family.

But the hub of the plot is the

conflict for the 84-year-old Francesco between public and private duty. He is forced to accept his son's guilt because of the verdict of the notorious Council of Ten while knowing in his heart that Jacopo is innocent. His behavior is scorned by his mettlesome daughter-in-law Lucrezia. In Verdi's version, there are many foresees of glories to come. The noble father/daughter-in-law duet in Act I looks forward to the similar scene in "La Traviata." Francesco's appeal to the crowd in the finale is reminiscent of Rigoletto's to the courtiers—and the whole piece is shot through with the kind of intimations of nobility in lower waters as is "Simon Boccanegra."

John Tomlinson made a powerful impression.

Sir Charles Groves conducted with a fair feeling for the shape of this succinct though flawed drama and proved a sympathetic accompanist, but he missed the thrust and vigor of an early Verdi score. The orchestra's playing was variable.

John Blatchley's production was mostly inept. He hardly ever gave his principals any kind of natural movement; he added, as usual, superfluous characters and made some of the crowd scenes almost risible. Stefano Lazarini, the designer, had, because of the company's financial stringencies, to make do with some sets from other productions. On the whole, they were sensibly reassembled, but the stage picture was not one of the company's most felicitous.

At Science Museum in London

An Honorable Case Made For Early Verdi Revival

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, May 5 (IHT)—Nothing much happens in Verdi's eighth opera, "I Due Foscari," based on a Byron play, but out of its static situation the young composer—then still in his "galley" years—fashioned a work that is always interesting, often moving. Its first professional performance in London in modern times, given by the English National Opera at the Coliseum last night, made out an honorable but not always convincing case for the piece's revival.

The story, based on real events in Venice during the 15th century, deals with the sad fate of the Doge Francesco Foscari, a truly tragic figure, and of his son Jacopo, who has been condemned to exile for a murder of a Venetian noble that he did not commit. Returning to his native city, he is once more accused of being a traitor and is once more dismissed from his home and family.

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As always, Verdi shows sympathy

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THEATER IN LONDON:

By John Walker

LONDON (HT)—I could wish that Sir Peter Hall's desire to escape stiffness at the National by not confining its activities to staging classics extended to one of the few great unactable plays. Ibsen's "Brand," which has been dusted off and revived at the Olivier Theatre.

"Brand" has been acted often, of course, after the initial 19 years it took to transfer it from printed page to the stage in 1865. But it wasn't judged a complete success then and it isn't one now.

Christopher Maroshan's carefully composed production, which lasts a little under four hours, pre-

sents the outline of a jagged mountain of a play—one that was to provide Ibsen with the theme for many of his later plays—but no one attempts to scale its heights.

Brand himself is an equivocal creation, an intransigent fanatic who seems heroic only in contrast to the time-servers he is cast among. He is a bigot whose rigid adherence to his creed of "all or nothing" kills his son and wife and keeps him from his mother's deathbed. He dies buried by an avalanche, as a voice proclaims, somewhat unconvincingly, that God is a God of love.

Ibsen seems to have seen Brand not as the priest he is, challenging the local establishment, but as the image of a committed artist. This is unconvincing, too, for what robs Brand of a tragic quality is that he lacks that extra dimension of the artist.

An artist may sometimes sacrifice others and morality for his life's work; Brand sacrifices his life for morality. After the pain and suffering, an artist's work remains as a visible sign of his struggle.

But Brand is no more than his struggle; he is willpower personified and set wandering amid snow and ice inhabited by clumsy symbols. His vocation is such that "all or nothing" are two quantities of the same equation and his end is hisetic rather than tragic.

For an actor, the problem is how to play such a Johnny-one-note.

Michael Bryant adopts heroic postures and a booming, harsh voice, which lead to monotony. Geoffrey Hill's vigorous and idiomatic English version of Ibsen's epic poem has—with its mainly three-beat verse—a jauntiness that sometimes

under the budget resolution, parents would be allowed credits of 25 percent of tuition costs, up to a maximum of \$150 a year for college students and up to \$100 a year for students in preschool and private elementary and secondary schools.

The action is not binding, since the 197-173 vote came on a resolution setting tentative budget goals for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

But the vote made it clear that the House is determined to provide some level of tuition tax credit this year for families hard-pressed to meet rising educational costs.

Under the budget resolution,

parents would be allowed credits of

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maximum of \$150 a year for college

students and up to \$100 a year for

students in preschool and private

elementary and secondary schools.

The college credit would rise to

\$250 a year later.

Patience Collier as Brand's dour

mother, as unchanged as her son,

and Robert Stephens's marvelously

timid mayor are two performances

that enliven the general inertness.

But the real star of the evening is

Ralph Koltai's set, a stark ice field, its levels continually changing, that is a splendid realization of Ibsen's harsh inner landscape. The lighting, though it contributes to some of the effective mists and snowfalls, is, like the production, curiously unspecific.

U.S. Tax Credits
On Tuition Fees
Voted by House

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT)—Overriding the advice of its Budget Committee, the House voted yesterday to allow a tax write-off for parents of students in colleges and private elementary and secondary schools.

The action is not binding, since the 197-173 vote came on a resolution setting tentative budget goals for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

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\$250 a year later.

Teddy in particular remains a

mystery. A noncombatant in a family

skilled in verbal and physical

abuse, he offers no resistance to

Ruth's decision. Oliver Cotton can

do little with the role but look surly

when required. As enigmatic is

Gemma Jones's Ruth, who is coolly

superior from the beginning, sure

that she can stoop to conquer. But

she fails to give the role any erotic

charge, particularly in those lines

that require it.

But the other performances are

excellent, full of malevolent comic

detail. Outstanding is Timothy

West's bully of a father, a performance

notably by Rae Coates as Bet

Davis and George Giles as Joe

Crawford. Neither of them can

vey the slightest suggestion of the

qualities of their originals. Uncon-

nals is what they are.



Henrik Ibsen
...equivocal creation



Harold Pinter
...extended them

Encounters" claims to be a sat

on Hollywood's recent slate of s

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to an even more tedious ger

of camp impersonations of old H

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John Lewitt, as a diminuti

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But the evening is mainly an eva

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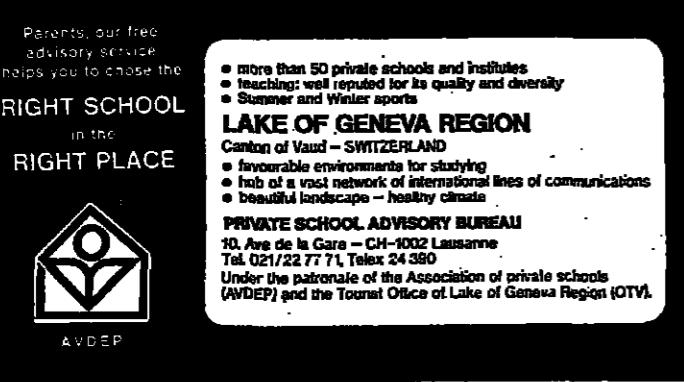
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NEUCHATEL

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 5

(Continued on page 12)

West Germany Cuts Payments Surplus

FRANKFURT, May 5 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's overall balance-of-payments surplus narrowed to 516 million Deutsche marks in March from a 2.258-billion-DM surplus in February and 719 million DM a year earlier, the Bundesbank said today in a preliminary report.

The current-account surplus, which includes trade, services and transfers, widened to 2.821 billion DM from an upward-revised sur-

plus of 694 million DM in February and 2.327 billion DM a year earlier.

For the first quarter, the country had a preliminary overall payments surplus of 4.346 billion DM, up sharply from a 596 million DM in the year-earlier quarter. The current-account showed a surplus of 3.157 billion DM in the quarter, up from 2.406 billion DM a year earlier.

The Bundesbank noted that its net foreign assets, which are equal to the surplus or deficit on the overall balance, showed a decline in April of about 1.7 billion DM, the first drop since late summer of 1977, indicating that net capital exports may have exceeded the surplus on current account during April, the central bank said.

Both short- and long-term capital accounts showed sharp fluctuations during March. A swing into deficit on the short-term account clearly reflected a calming on the foreign exchange market as West German companies paid back short-term loans and granted new loans to foreigners, the Bundesbank said. The short-term capital account posted a preliminary deficit of 1.823 billion DM, compared with a surplus of 1.179 billion DM in February and a deficit of 866 million DM in March 1977.

The surplus on long-term capital account more than doubled in the month to a preliminary 1.308 billion DM from 603 million DM in February and a deficit of 527 million DM in March 1977. The Bundesbank attributed the rise to a large grouping of plant investments by foreigners during the month.

Chancellor Denis Healey last raised the rate—which is the lowest the Bank of England will lend at—by one point to 7.5 percent in his April 11 budget.

The new rise had been widely expected following the recent increase in short-term interest rates here and in the United States. Higher U.K. interest rates are likely to help stem which has recently come under strong pressure on the foreign exchange market because of pessimistic forecasts about the outlook for inflation and the nation's current account position.

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves fell by a record \$3.28 billion to \$17.04 billion last month, reflecting in part Bank of England efforts to defend sterling on the foreign exchange market.

Sterling has lost about 7 percent of its value against the dollar since the start of this year, mainly owing to the recent rally of the dollar.

Although higher commercial lending rates are likely to be unpopular, particularly as some analysts think elections may be held soon, they would help the government control the growth of the money supply, which has a crucial effect on inflation—now running 11 percent annually.

U.K. Lifts Base Rate

LONDON, May 5 (Reuters)—The Bank of England raised its key minimum lending rate (MLR) by 1.25 percentage points to 8.75 percent today—it's highest since April 1977—in a move which will probably be followed by a big hike in commercial interest rates.

Chancellor Denis Healey last raised the rate—which is the lowest the Bank of England will lend at—by one point to 7.5 percent in his April 11 budget.

The new rise had been widely expected following the recent increase in short-term interest rates here and in the United States. Higher U.K. interest rates are likely to help stem which has recently come under strong pressure on the foreign exchange market because of pessimistic forecasts about the outlook for inflation and the nation's current account position.

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U.S. Lifts Steel Trigger Prices

WONN, May 5 (AP-DJ)—West Germany has approved a bid by the Soviet Union to increase its compensation agreements with West German companies provided that the Soviets provide goods that will be consumed on the West German market. Economics Minister Dietrich Vogel said today.

He said compensation agreements—payment for imports in goods rather than hard currency—make up about 10 percent of the West German-Soviet trade of 11 billion Deutsche marks in 1977.

In addition to raw materials, Mr. Vogel said the Lada automobile, a Fiat model, is also an example of what would be acceptable in the West German market. In 1977, Mr. Vogel said, Lada auto sales to West Germany totaled about 100 million DM.

Margins in Euromart Seen Falling to .5%

LUXEMBOURG, May 5 (AP-DJ)—Continued high liquidity in the Euromarkt will mean heavy competition on credit markets and sustained pressure on profit margins of lending banks, Ekkhardt Storch, managing director of Crédit Financier de la Deutsche Bank, said today.

In an interview with the West German economic wire service VWD, Mr. Storch said that he does not see any hope for a recovery in the profit margins on credits. He said he expects lending rates to drop to half a point over interbank rates compared with the current 5 to 4%.

Siberia Development Remains Priority of Soviets

YAKUTSK, U.S.S.R. (AP-DJ)—Soviet planners have given priority to the development of Siberia—the wilderness with an extraordinary supply of natural resources ranging from 60 percent of the country's energy reserves to major supplies of timber, coal, uranium, iron ore, copper, diamonds and gold.

Nikolai Nikrasov, a member of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces in the U.S.S.R., says that "he who doesn't know Siberia doesn't know the future of the world."

In the current five-year plan through 1980, industrial production in Siberia is slated to increase nearly 50 percent, including almost all of the country's increases in oil, gas and aluminum output, 90 percent of coal output and 80 percent of copper.

The country plans large industrial developments around the mineral wealth. One wilderness area, for example, with huge deposits of iron ore and coking coal within 50 miles of each other, is to become a major metallurgical center. The country is also building the Baikal-Amur railroad, scheduled for completion in 1983, across almost 2,000 miles of Siberia to open new areas.

Some Western analysts question whether



OPENING OF FRIGG IN NORTH SEA—After an investment of \$3 billion, the Frigg Field—the North Sea's largest gas field located 60 percent in the Norwegian sector and 40 percent in the British sector—will be officially opened in double ceremonies Monday and Tuesday, although full production is not scheduled until late 1979. The field, discovered in 1971, is estimated to contain 200 billion cubic meters of natural gas and is expected to last the next 20 years.

Clears Way for \$750 Million in Credits

Portugal Reaches Accord for IMF Loan

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, May 5—Portugal devalued its currency today as part of an agreement reached with the International Monetary Fund for a \$50-million standby credit. The agreement and the credit clear the way for the release of \$750 million in medium-term loans from 14 industrialized countries.

The Bank of Portugal said the decision to devalue the escudo—setting a rate of \$4.226 to the dollar—was part of the agreement announced late last night and reached

after months of negotiations punctuated by government crises.

The IMF had reportedly demanded stringent austerity measures for the standby credit in bargaining that began late last year, but Prime Mario Soares' Social-Conservative government was said to have convinced IMF negotiators that harsh controls would damage the economy rather than help it.

Lenders from 14 Western nations have withheld the loans intended to cover part of Portugal's deficit in international trade pending the agreement with the IMF.

Taken with Mr. Soares' an-

nounced intention to hold wages and prices to 20-percent growth this year and to raise taxes sharply, the IMF agreement represents the government's sternest effort in nearly two years to check the inflationary binge that followed the 1974 revolution.

The government seeks to limit inflation to 20 percent this year, down from 30 percent in 1977.

Mr. Soares told a Lisbon news-

paper the IMF agreement was expected to last for three years. The negotiations were interrupted by the ouster of Mr. Soares' former all-Socialist cabinet in December, when communists and conservatives joined forces to vote down government austerity proposals to curb an inflationary period that followed the revolution. The IMF then resumed talks with a new Social-Conservative cabinet.

The Bank of Portugal said it will continue to intervene in foreign exchange trading to maintain a gradual decline in the escudo's value under a "crawling peg" in effect since last August.

The central bank said the escudo was devalued an average 6.5 percent against major foreign currencies. But Lisbon bankers said adjustments in the averages could make the devaluation closer to 6.1 percent overall.

Financial sources speculated that the central bank's interest rate for loans to commercial banks would rise to about 18 percent from the current 13 percent. They said the escudo, valued at 33 to the dollar early last year, would be allowed during some months to drift 10 to 15 percent lower from the current rate.

The proposal will be presented to the leadership of the Engineering Employers Federation next November on behalf of the union's two million members. A demand for a shorter work week will also be included.

The 68-nation conference appointed the committee to prepare for a second round when it failed during a first session here in March to span wide divergencies between such nations as the United States and the nine members of the EEC.

The principal differences were

on how to use reserve stocks to curb excessive price fluctuations and on whether coarse grains should also be brought under an international agreement.

The proposed wheat pact would replace a 1971 agreement that provided for consultations between importer and exporter countries but contained no arrangements for directly influencing prices.

U.K. Union Targets 33% Increase in Pay

LONDON, May 5 (AP-DJ)—Leaders of Britain's Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers today decided to seek an 8.80-a-week pay scale, up 33 percent from current wages, during the next round of negotiations—defeating a left-wing attempt to commit the union to a £100-a-week target on pay.

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The proposed wheat pact

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 5, 1978
Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Fr. Year Ago
FOODS	
Coco Accra, lb.	1.02 1.29
Coffee, Santos lb.	1.70 2.10
TEXTILES	
Prima 40-30-30, yd.	0.44 0.38
METALS	
Sheet silicon (P.H.), ton	275.00 240.00
Iron 2 Frv, Phila.	21.40 21.00
Sheet scrap No. 1 Inv. Pitt.	75.50 74.75
Lead spot, lb.	0.33 0.31
Cooper, elec.	0.644 0.714
Tin, 100 lb.	0.32 0.30
Zinc, E. & L. B. Mills lb.	0.29 0.27
Silver, N.Y. oz.	5.070 4.745
Gold, N.Y. oz.	172.15 148.25
COMMODITY Indices	
NYA Ind. Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1961)	920.70
NYA Ind. Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1961)	920.70

Est. sales: 1,160; sales Thur., 1,046.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts	May 109.00 109.00 108.20 108.60 -1.55
May 89.00 89.20 88.50 88.40 -1.65	
May 88.50 87.10 86.50 86.35 -1.55	
May 88.50 86.50 85.50 85.55 -1.55	
Est. sales: 1,160; sales Thur., 1,046.	

SOYBEAN MEAL	May 17.20 17.20 17.20 17.20 -0.10
May 17.00 17.20 17.20 17.10 -0.10	
May 16.80 16.50 16.50 16.50 -0.10	
May 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50 -0.10	
Est. sales: 1,160; sales Thur., 1,046.	

SOYBEAN OIL	May 17.20 17.20 17.20 17.20 -0.10
May 17.00 17.20 17.20 17.10 -0.10	
May 16.80 16.50 16.50 16.50 -0.10	
May 16.50 16.50 16.50 16.50 -0.10	
Est. sales: 1,160; sales Thur., 1,046.	

WHEAT	May 17.20 17.20 17.20 17.20 -0.10
May 17.00 17.20 17.20 17.10 -0.10	
May 16.80 16.50 16.50 16.50 -0.10	
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Est. sales: 1,160; sales Thur., 1,046.	

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WHEAT	May 17
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 5



Rod Carew

Carew Says He May Leave Twins

MINNEAPOLIS, May 5 (UPI)—American League batting champion Rod Carew expects to be playing elsewhere by June 15 unless the Minnesota Twins start winning, it was reported today.

"It's not fun any more to play baseball the way things have been going with the Twins," the six-time batting champion was quoted as saying. "For the first time, I'm looking at baseball as a job."

Carew said that he was carrying 100 heavy a load while trying to help make the club a winning team. He said that he cannot make up for the departure of Larry Hise and Lyman Bostock, who became in-

stant millionaires by leaving the Twins.

The Twins dropped an 8-1 game to Boston last night and have an 8-18 American League West Division record.

Calvin Griffith, Twins president, disputed the June 15 date that Carew said could be the last of his Minnesota career.

"I don't want to see Rod leave," Griffith said. "I know there are some clubs that will pay him a lot of money and we're going to do everything we can to make him happy. We have no plans to trade him."

There were reports Griffith will

trade Carew for several other players to bolster his injured team.

"I can't believe that Calvin will keep me if the club doesn't start to win," Carew said. "It would be a lot more fun for me playing with a winning team."

Carew prefers not to talk about his contract. He said that Griffith won't offer him the money he can get by playing out his option and becoming a free agent at the end of next season.

Griffith said that he was preparing another offer he would give to Carew.

Carew said that he was preparing another offer he would give to Carew.

Eckersley Goes 9; Boston Beats Twins



United Press International

Twins' Mike Cubbage hits dirt on wild pitch by Dennis Eckersley.

Calumet Pins Derby Hopes on Alydar

By Red Smith

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 5 (NYT)—Rain drenched the green acres of Calumet Farm and as night came on, lightning blazed as Beaverboy lashed in the moonless sky. It was dark outside by the time Sweet Tooth was led into the foaling stall to bear Raisie A Native's baby. She was already three times a mother and although nobody could foresee it then, her third foal would be a smasher. This was a yearling filly by Herbager that was destined to start Calumet back toward the glories the farm had known a quarter-century earlier. From 1941 to 1961, Calumet horses earned close to \$16 million and the stable was either first or second on the national money-winning list 16 times in 21 years. Now it was March 23, 1975. Purases that year would total only \$212,000 and there wouldn't be another stakes winner until 1977, when Herbager's daughter Our Mims, would be the best three-year-old filly in the United States.

Like all 37 buildings on the farm, the foaling barn is painted white with red trim. It stands on a grassy knoll near the training track overlooking the Versailles Pike and rolling meadows criss-crossed by white rail fences. "More great horses have been born in that barn," says Jim Jones, "than any other barn in the world." That is the estimate, possibly prejudiced, of a man who, with his father, Ben, trained the

horses that dominated American racing so long. Thunderstorms passed about 9:30 on that March night three years ago. It was a cool evening but seasonable, with temperatures in the low 60s. Sweet Tooth had her baby at 11:20. It was a normal delivery attended by the same hands that had aided her three times before in the same lying-in hospital.

Fine Colt

Melvin Cinnamon, the farm manager, noted the date and hour in the foal register. "Wonderful," he wrote, "fine-looking big colt!"

That's how Alydar got where he is today, which is in Barn 42 on the back side of Churchill Downs, his home until he goes to the post tomorrow as a favorite in the 104th Kentucky Derby.

Alydar today is a handsome chestnut with a white star and a balding trainer who would rather be where he is this week than anywhere else in the world. The colt was an unnamed yearling on April 15, 1976, when Cinnamon telephoned John Veitch at Belmont and asked whether he would be interested in training for Calumet.

It was the one job Veitch had wanted most since he left the barn of his father, Sylvester, in 1974 and started on his own, yet the first year of the new partnership was a bust. Calumet won only four races and \$87,725 and the stable's best horse dropped dead during a work-

out. Last year, though, Our Mims was queen of the course and Alydar an outstanding contender for the two-year-old championship.

Old Rivals

Affirmed beat him a neck for that title, and if those two can pick up their rivalry tomorrow where they left it off last October, the Derby will be a race to remember. The colts hooked up six times as two-year-olds. Affirmed won four times but the score of 4-2 is misleading. Except in their first encounter, Affirmed's winning margin was never more than half a length.

The dual began in the Youthful Stakes at Belmont June 15. It was Alydar's first race. He was knocked off balance at the start and raced greenly through the 5½ furlongs to finish fifth.

Affirmed, who had won his maiden race, got his second straight by a neck.

From then on, they were always first and second, Alydar winning the Great American by 3½ lengths (with a 5-pound advantage) and the Champagne by 1½. Affirmed taking the Hopeful by a half, the Futurity at Belmont by a nose and the Laurel Futurity by a neck.

"Alydar," said Jimmy Jones, "is a nice, hard-hitting colt. He's got running on his mind."

The former trainer is a consultant for the American Broadcasting Co. for television coverage of t

hree Crown events. In this connection, he visited Calumet with the model, Cheryl Tiegs, to tell her and an ABC camera crew about the golden past.

They strolled in the little cemetery where a marble shaft topped by the Derby Gold Cup bears the names of Calumet's Derby winners—Citation and Whirlaway (who both won the Triple Crown by adding the Preakness and Belmont Stakes).

Phenix, Ponder, Hillgate, Tim Tam, Iron Liege and Forward Pass, Jimmy and his father trained the first seven; Henry Forrest was the trainer when Forward Pass, finishing second in 1968, was placed first because Dancer's Image, the winner, had been fed a pain killer, then illegal in Kentucky.

Derby winners lie in front of a bronze of Bull Lea whose progeny made Calumet great. Headstones right and left read like a litany—Coatright, Armed, Gen. Dixie, Mark, Ye Well, Yorky, Twilight Tear, Bewitch, Two Lea, Bubbly, Real Delight.

Bloodlines and a Smile

"Look," Jimmy Jones said, pointing to the gravestone of Blue Delight. "We admired brood mares by Blue Larkspur and John Marsh of Chicago had this one. He wanted to sell a whole package, and to get this one we had to buy eight mares."

The only man in the world who would do that was Warren Wright (then Calumet's owner).

Well, Blue Delight gave us Real Delight, a champion who produced Bubbly, another champion, and Princess Turia, a winner who was the dam of Forward Pass. Real Delight was also the dam of Plum Cake, and Plum Cake produced Sweet Tooth, Alydar's mother.

As Jimmy talked, a mockingbird sang counterpoint. Pink and white dogwood blossoms were just beginning to show on trees behind Cheryl Tiegs. She smiled.

Transactions

FOOTBALL

National Football League

BALTIMORE COLTS—Signed Dana Stanger, quarterback; and Henry White, running back, to new one-year contracts.

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Signed Pat Haply, running back, to a free agent contract.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed Bruce Steiner, wide receiver-quarterback; Don Finner, defensive tackle and D. Covin, cornerback, to free agent contracts.

OAKLAND RAIDERS—Signed John Dohle, place-kicker.

BASKETBALL

National League

CINCINNATI REDS—Recalled Paul Meekow, pitcher, from Indianapolis of the American Association.

HOCKEY

MONTREAL CANADIENS—Recalled Maurice Bellette, goaltender; and Rod Schut, left wing, from the Peoria Rivermen, from Nova Scotia of the American Hockey League.

TEAM USA—Hers Brook released John Morlock as head coach.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
	W	L	Pct.	GB	
Detroit	15	15	.500	—	
New York	14	16	.467	3½	
Chicago	14	17	.476	5½	
Cleveland	10	11	.455	6	
Milwaukee	10	12	.438	7	
Baltimore	9	13	.409	7	
Toronto	8	15	.348	8½	
WEST					
Oakland	18	5	.786	—	
Kansas City	14	8	.636	3½	
California	14	9	.600	4	
Seattle	10	12	.476	5½	
Minnesota	7	13	.359	9½	
Seattle	8	15	.368	11½	
Thursday's Games					
Texas (St. Louis, pd, rain) vs. Boston (Lee 4-0)					
Minnesota (John 3-1) vs. Baltimore (Bartman 1-2)					
Texas (Umberger 5-1) vs. New York (Tidrow 1-2)					
Kansas City (Colburn 1-0) vs. Milwaukee (Cunningham 1-1)					
Detroit (Billington 3-0) vs. Oakland (J. Johnson 2-1)					
Toronto (Jefferson 1-2) vs. Seattle (Hamer 0-1)					
Saturday's Games					
Chicago (Lee 1-1) vs. Boston (Lee 4-0)					
Texas vs. New York					
Kansas City vs. Milwaukee					
Detroit vs. California					
Seattle vs. Minnesota					
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Montreal	15	9	.625	—	
Philadelphia	11	11	.481	5½	
Chicago	12	11	.522	1½	
Pittsburgh	10	11	.476	2½	
New York	11	12	.469	3½	
St. Louis	10	13	.434	4½	
WEST					
Los Angeles	15	9	.625	—	
Chicago	14	9	.571	3½	
San Francisco	12	11	.522	4	
Houston	10	13	.435	6	
San Diego	9	13	.409	8½	
Atlanta	8	15	.368	11½	
Thursday's Games					
San Francisco (Kremer 3-1) vs. Chicago (Larsen 1-0)					
Houston (McKillop 1-0) vs. Atlanta (Easterly 6-1)					
Montreal (Rogers 3-2) vs. Cincinnati (Hume 2-1)					
New York (Kosman 1-0) vs. Philadelphia (Ephesos 1-0)					
Philadelphia (Lambros 0-2) vs. Los Angeles (Heaton 2-1)					
Los Angeles (Heaton 1-0) vs. Pittsburgh (Blythe 1-2)					
San Diego (Freisledson 0-2) vs. St. Louis (Desmytter 2-1)					
Saturday's Games					
San Francisco vs. Chicago					
Los Angeles vs. Pittsburgh					
Montreal vs. Cincinnati					
Houston vs. Atlanta					
New York vs. Philadelphia					
San Diego vs. St. Louis					
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Montreal	200	200	.500	—	
Philadelphia	200	200	.500	—	
Chicago	200	200	.500	—	
Thursday's Line Scores					
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Los Angeles	200	200	.500	—	
Chicago	200	200	.500	—	
Wednesday and Friday: Fryman, Moore (4), Krukon (19) and Cox, W., 10-4; Smith (4), L., 2-1; Thermold, 10-6					
New York	200	200	.500	—	
Atlanta	200	200	.500	—	
Montreal	200	200	.500	—	
Philadelphia	200	200	.500	—	
Chicago	200	200	.500	—	
Wednesday and Friday: Fryman, Moore (4), Krukon (19) and Cox, W., 10-4; Smith (4), L., 2-1; Thermold, 10-6					
New York	200	200	.500	—	
Atlanta	200	200	.500	—	
Montreal	200	200	.500	—	
Philadelphia					

Art Buchwald

Funny Bounces

WASHINGTON—Among the charges the SEC made against Bert Lance was that he was involved in a series of banking and securities violations jeopardizing a Georgia bank he headed. Lance, the federal complaint charged, authorized and prolonged overdrafts to his family to the tune of \$800,000—70 percent of the overdrafts at his bank.

If these charges are true, there must have been some funny conversations going on at the dinner table in Lance's palatial dining room in Calhoun at the time. I wasn't there, so I'm just imagining how one went.

David, the Lances' teen-age son, says, "Hey, Dad, my checking account has been overdrawn by \$11,000. I only wrote one check this month for a Frisbee which cost \$1.50."

"Shut up and drink your soda," Bert says.

"But gosh, dad, there must be a mistake at the bank."

"There was no mistake at the bank. I had to write a check for your Uncle Clyde, who owed the First National Bank of Flastie \$11,000 in interest for a loan we got from them to pay for some work on our farm."

"Why is Uncle Clyde paying for work done on our farm?"

"Because I didn't want to write any more checks on your mother's



By Art Buchwald

account. She has an overdraft of \$110,000 and most of that went to the Coyote Savings Bank, which gave us the money to pay the interest on the loan we obtained from the CalFish Trust Company."

LaBelle says, "Bert, I don't mind having overdrafts, but does the bank have to send me nasty notes saying I'm getting to be a bad risk? It makes me nervous."

"Don't pay attention to the notices, LaBelle. They're just routine."

* * *

"How much of an overdraft do I have?" asks Beverly, the Lances' teen-age daughter.

"Just \$10,000," Bert replies.

"That's not fair. David always gets a bigger overdraft than I do."

"David's older. He's entitled to owe the bank more than you."

"Ha, ha, ha," David says. "I'm overdrawn \$1,000 more than you."

"Stop it, children," LaBelle says. "I'm sure when you get to be 18, Beverly, you'll be in as much debt as your brother."

"Maybe more," Bert says.

"What did you do with my overdraft, daddy?"

"I used it to cut down on Uncle Willy's overdraft. He was complaining that he couldn't get an American Express card because he was so much in hock to our bank."

"Aunt Martha called," David says. "She wanted to know if she could write a check for \$7,000 to buy a new car. She said she only had \$45 in her account."

"Sure, call her back and say it's fine. On second thought, I better tell her. She may be surprised when she gets a statement next month that she has an overdraft of \$20,000."

"What for?" LaBelle asks.

"I had to start paying on the principal of the money we borrowed from the General Lee Savings and Loan Association, which I needed to cover the loan Grandma Harkins made on the Okra State Federal Insurance Company, which guaranteed Cousin Efrém's interest payments from the Peanut Association Credit Union. Can we just have one dinner without talking about business?"

"Dad, can I have \$5 to take my girl to the movies tonight?" David asks.

"I gave you \$5 last Friday. Can't you people learn that money doesn't grow on trees?"

"There have been, besides myself, only two or possibly three good writers, Joyce, Yeats, O'Casey."

Ireland's Only Poet: Kavanagh Recalled

By A.J. Leventhal

PARIS (IHT)—Pascal's *Diseur des bons mots mauvais caractère* has often been misunderstood. It is not, as it were, a testy testimonial from an editor to a dismissed columnist. In this context *mauvais caractère* means bad temper. Mood, not morals, is in question. Even Saul Bellow fell into this unintended trap. In one of his short stories, leaning on Pascal, he explains his hero's wickedness as a natural consequence of his epigrammatic brightness.

The Irish have a reputation for wit and at the same time for quick temper, which confirms, in this instance at least, the French Jansenist's laconic statement. However, if Ireland produces wits, it is also rich in characters, not necessarily bad ones. They are to be found in Irish literary history from, say, the Merriman of "Midnight Court" notoriety, who blamed clerical celebrity for the agony of sex-starved women, via Maturin, sartorially eccentric author of "Melmoth the Wanderer," whom Mangan (himself comically admired) designated in a couplet which told posterity how his name was pronounced ("Oh Mr. Maturin/what a funny hat you're in"), to Oscar Wilde, whose tendency to exhibitionism showed itself from the early green-carnation period.

In our time, we have had the cynosure craving, rambunctious Brendan Behan who descended on New York wearing a badge with the caption "Up Down" to bewilder such Yanks as had never heard of a Gaelic football team so called. Also the less known but more brilliant novelist Flann O'Brien, whose ill-temper found an outlet in his Irish Times column where, over the pseudonym Myles na gCopaleen, he spat satirically on the Establishment—his own employers.

The poet Patrick Kavanagh,

who died just over 10 years ago, can likewise be regarded as a "character" in the Irish usage of the term, which can be taken as the equivalent of the French *phénomène*. A small farmer (the land not the owner's measure) in his early twenties, he left his native Inniskeen, laying down his ploughshare and, jumping one cliché, hoped with the mightier pen to be able to fight his way through the literary tangle of Ireland's capital. This is the strength of an interest shown in his verse by A.E.

One should go to his recently published autobiographical novel "By Night Unstained" (The Goldsmith Press, Marinstown Road, The Curragh, Co. Kildare, 4.50) for his own frank description of himself: "He kept turning round to get a better seat but did not remain long in any one position; he shrugged his shoulders like a man who had the itch—nerves, a habit he had taken with him from the handles of a plough. He scratched his head; he yawned."

Not unexpectedly, his first book was called "The Ploughman and Other Poems" and prophetically, the title of his first novel was "The Green Fool." Countryman as he was and liberally endowed with the cuteness of his kind, he had nevertheless overlooked that what might be said in conversation and afterward deemed or asked to be deemed inaccurate would not hold for the printed word. He had reported in his book a visit to the house of Oliver Gogarty and wasn't sure whether it was the wife or mistress who opened the door. The libel action killed the novel.

He may have learned later that it was not unusual for writers or people in the public eye to visit bookshops in the hope of finding a (new) publication and in such an event (b) whether the reference was unfavorable. In the latter case a hurried visit to a lawyer. Does a libel action lie?

house painter, he was confronted with a copy of his second novel, "Tarry Flynn," autographed for Behan.

He lost his case but won a retrial on appeal. Patrick's commitment to his brother: "We lost not a thing, while the opposition will be bankrupt, even disgraced for doing down Ireland's only poet." He fell ill soon after and was treated for cancer of the lung. The lung was removed and he survived. I imagine the libel case petered out. In any event, there was no money for anybody. The lawyers on our side, said Paddy, have only lost their reputations.

He was in his stance as the Only Poet that he berated his contemporaries. In the 18th-century tradition he matched Pope's "Dunciad" with his "Paddiad." It was therefore not surprising that, to his annoyance, he found himself bailed in the announcement of a public debate as Patrick Kavanagh Poet. A newspaper reporting the crowded meeting spoke of his journal fighting his way in: "It was a bit disconcerting to meet Mr. Kavanagh fighting his way out temporally as it happened."

Paddy himself noted that "this must be one of the rare occasions when a man going to the lavatory was news." His "Collected Poems" has an Author's Note: "I have never been much considered by the English critics." There is a bitter taste in the bravado, which nonetheless leaves his belief in himself undiminished. If posterity will not rate him as highly as he rated himself (in a letter to his brother: "There have been, besides myself, only two or possibly three good writers, Joyce, Yeats, O'Casey") in the world of Irish literature, it is certain that his is an original voice in the Irish tradition. His work will be remembered long after the seat commemorating him on the bank of the Dublin Grand Canal will have withered with the weather.

Kavanagh himself was later to take court action against a journal for defamation. By this time he had edited Kavanagh's Weekly (nearly four months of invective) and had been recognized as a poet of merit as the author of "The Great Hunger." (He denounced Mrs. Cecil Woodham-Smith for stealing his title for "a trashy novel about the Irish Famine.") He was in a position to claim damages for loss in prestige. Subjected to a severe cross-examination and having denied knowledge of Brendan Behan (a witness) as other than a

lawyer. Does a libel action lie?

The poet Patrick Kavanagh, drawn by John Ryan.

Poets and politicians have collected considerable sums by this means in both Irish and English courts.

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